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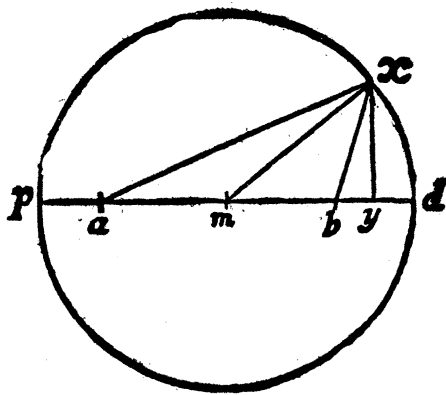
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Lines  $ax$   $xb$ , whose Squares together shall be equal to the Square given  $gg$ .



Let  $axb$  whose height is  $xy$  be the Triangle required. Bisection  $ab$  in  $m$  and draw  $mx$ .

*A N A L Y S I S.*

Let therefore

$$axa + xbx = gg$$

But by the 13<sup>th</sup>. of the Introd.  $axa + xbx = 2ama + 2mxm$

Therefore

$$gg = 2ama + 2mxm$$

or

$$gg - 2ama = 2mxm$$

Therefore the Problem is solv'd, but the Length of  $mx$  being given and not its Position, it is evident that it may be the Semidiameter of a Circle whose Circumference shall be the *Locus* of the point  $x$ .

*Construction and Demonstration.*

From the Square given  $gg$  Subtract the double Square of  $am$ , the Square root of half the remainder shall be the line  $mx$ , with the Center  $m$  and distance  $mx$ , describe the Circle  $pxd$ , I say that any point  $x$  taken in its Circumference resolves the Problem.

For since the double of the Squares of  $am$  and  $xm$  is equal to the Square  $gg$ , by the Construction, and by the 13<sup>th</sup>. Proposition of the Introduction to the Squares  $ax$  and  $xb$ : The two Squares  $ax$  and  $xb$  together will be equal to the Square  $gg$ . Which was to be done.

*F I N I S.*

E R R A T A.

**P** Age 355. l. r. for IV. r. III. p. 356. l. 26. for III. r. IV. and for subtraction, &c. r. subtract, &c. p. 357. l. 33. r. Sofigenes.